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FEBRUARY, 1907

Tenth Year

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Hudson Bay is destined to become a New World Mediterranean, says J. C. Elliot in the Technical World Magazine. In his article, entitled "Hudson Bay—A New Way to Europe," he gives a graphic account of the wonderful future of Canada as a grain-producing country, and tells of the tremendous possibilities for trade which the new route through Hudson Bay to Europe will open for Canadian farmers. It has long been known that Hudson Bay affords a path to Liverpool which is from 700 to 1300 miles shorter than the present route down the Great Lakes and overland to New York and thence to Europe; but it was thought that the short time during the summer that the entrance to Hudson Bay was free from ice

prevented the shipping of any of the season's crops by that route. Recent expeditions to the bay, however, have established the fact that Hudson Bay may be used as a traffic route clear into October, which, of course, will allow time to transport the season's wheat crop at least. The result of this announcement is that the traffic situation of all North America is likely to be transformed, and the various railroad interests are trying to get a leverage on the situation and secure the strategic point which will bring them the trade. The Canadian Government has already issued charters to eight different railroad companies which propose to extend lines to this vast inland sea from various points in the interior of Canada. The article tells the story of the greatest opportunity which lies at the door of Americans today.



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Royal Chief, Geo. Dow; chieftain, J. W. Davidson; recorder, D. Girdwood, 1256 Church St.; treasurer, John Ross; financial secretary, M. S. Morrison; property man, R. Rintoul; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. McGregor; trustees, Walter G. Campbell, John A. Hannay, James W. Maltland.

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Cor. Secretary.....Geo. St. J. Bremner

### ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, OAKLAND.

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President.....Alex. Smilie  
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### ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS.

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#### OBJECTS OF THE CLAN.

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2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements, and the days of Auld Lang Syne.

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The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

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Active members, monthly dues.....75c or \$1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee.....\$5.00  
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The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at New Era Hall, 2121 Market St., San Francisco.  
Chief.....David Mowatt  
Secretary.....T. Forsyth, 1016 Guerrero St.

OAKLAND—Clan Macdonald (Glencoe), meets second and fourth Fridays (8 p. m.) at Room 48, Blake Block, 12th and Washington. Chief.....Wm. P. Grant  
Secretary.....A. Proctor, 928 34th St.

English fashions and English ideas have been making their way in Spain since the Princess Ena became Queen Victoria Eugenie.

### SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.

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G. Secretary.....T. Poyser, 157, Ney St., S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO—Burnaby Lodge, 194, Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m. at 3265 16th st.  
Worthy President.....Geo. Graves  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Wood, 4 Alemany St.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pickwick Lodge, 259. Meets every Monday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
Worthy President.....Geo. H. Luce  
Worthy Sec.....Thos. Poyser, 157 Ney St.

OAKLAND—Albion Lodge, 206, meets Wednesday evenings, K. of P. Hall, 12th and Alice Sts.

Worthy President.....James Carter  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

ALAMEDA—Derby Lodge, 285, meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Masonic Bldg.  
Worthy President.....Fred Hutchings  
Worthy Secretary.....F. Inganin, 915 Park St.

SAN JOSE—Victoria Lodge, 287, meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythian Hall.  
Worthy President.....I. Knight, 135 White st.  
Worthy Sec'y, E. W. Maynard 112 S. First St.

SACRAMENTO—Jubilee Lodge, 135, meets Thursday evenings at 1014 Eighth street.  
Worthy President.....R. Anderson  
Worthy Secretary.....W. H. Button, 900 M St.

GRASS VALLEY—Victoria Lodge, 289, meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.

Worthy President.....Josiah Mewten  
Worthy Secretary.....Thos. R. James

LOS ANGELES—Royal Oak, 220, meets Mondays at 121½ S. Broadway.  
Mondays, Mammoth Hall, 519 S. Broadway.  
Worthy President.....T. K. Adlard  
Worthy Secretary, Ed. Cooper, 137 Ave, 52 W.

PASADENA—Alexandra Lodge, 385, meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Eagles' Hall.  
W. President.....R. Maynard  
W. Secretary.....T. P. Adney, Box 401, Pasadena

RIVERSIDE—Riverside Lodge, 472, meets first and third Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Main street.

Worthy President.....Stanley Rogers  
W. Sec.....Jas. M. Hastings, 596 E. 11th st.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Milton Lodge, No. 311, meets 2d and 4th Mondays at A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street.

W. President.....F. Hepworth  
W. Secy.....Geo. Penketh, 13 Second St.

### DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

SAN FRANCISCO—Britannia Lodge, 7, meets every Monday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
Worthy President.....Miss F. Beauford  
W. F. Sec.....Mrs. R. Meadows, 1976 Folsom st.

SAN FRANCISCO—Empress Victoria Lodge, 142 meets Saturday, 8 p. m. at 1723 Market st.  
Worthy President.....Mrs. Annie M. Jones  
W. F. Sec.....H. Williams, 304 11th av., Rich. Dis.

### CYMRODORION SOCIETY.

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# The British-Californian

## ACCIDENTS ON BRITISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Editor British Californian—Dear Sir: From the Scientific American of October 27th it appears that during the year ended June 30, 1905, a total of 738,834,667 passengers were carried on the railroads of the United States, and that the number of employees in the services of the different companies was 1,382,196. The article continues: "In the annual reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, carriers are expected to include all casualties to passengers, employees, trespassers, and other persons; and the totals as compiled by the Commission show that the total number of casualties to persons on railways for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 95,711, which was made up of 9703 persons killed and 86,008 injured. Among the employees 1990 trainmen were killed and 29,862 injured, 136 switch-tenders, watchmen, etc., were killed and 838 injured, while of other employees 1235 were killed and 36,097 injured. The risk due to the work of coupling and uncoupling cars accounts for 230 lives and 3543 injuries. The number of passengers killed in the same year was 537, and the number injured was 10,457. In addition to these figures we find that no less than 4865 people were killed, and 5251 were injured while trespassing on railway property; while of persons other than employees, 4569 were killed and nearly as many injured by being struck by trains, locomotives or cars. In applying the test of risk in proportion to numbers, we find that "one passenger was killed for every 1,375,856 carried, and one "injured for every 70,655 carried. When we apply the same "test to the employees, the results are exceedingly discouraging and positively tragic, for we find that one out of every "133 trainmen, that is, engineers, firemen, conductors, and "other trainmen employed, is killed and that out of every 9 "employed one is injured."

The British returns are made up, not for the year ending June 30, but December 31, and from the Reports of the Commissioners it appears that during the year 1904 on a total railroad mileage of 397,037,763 covered during that period there were carried 1,198,773,720 ordinary passengers and 643,873 season ticket holders (commuters), whilst the number of employees was 581,664. Of the employees 402 were killed during 1904 and 3,895 injured. Six passengers were killed in train accidents and 534 injured, whilst 109 other passengers were killed and 2,135 injured from other causes, such as falling between carriages and platform, etc. Of other than passengers 67 were killed and 28 injured at level crossings, etc., 285 trespassers were killed and 120 injured, and 140 persons committed suicide by throwing themselves before trains, etc. As regards "injured" it must not be forgotten that if a British railway employee is "off duty" for any reason within four days of his having been in an accident, however small, he is returned as "injured."

During the year ended December 31, 1905, the accidents on all railways in the United Kingdom were as follows:

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers—		
Collisions, etc. ....	39	396
Other causes ....	127	2754
Employees—		
Collisions, etc. ....	399	3800
Other than employees or passengers. ....	57	37
Trespassers ..	263	96

The total number of employees was, during 1905, 581,664, the train mileage run 400,923,198 miles, and the total number of passengers carried, exclusive of season ticket holders (Commuters) was 1,199,022,102. From this it is clear that although over half a billion more passengers are carried in the course of twelve months over the British railroads, and in a small congested district compared to the open country covered by American railroads, the total number of passengers killed during the twelve months is 166 on the British

lines, and 537 on the American, whilst the proportion of employees and trespassers killed and injured is even more strikingly favorable to the contention that British roads are run more safely than are the American.

The total figures are:

	Passengers carried.	Employees.	Train mileage.	Killed.	Injured.
American	738,834,667	1,382,196		9,703	86,000
British	1,199,022,102	581,664	400,923,198	885	7,083

## FATHER OF BASEBALL.

Probably not one person out of a thousand who delights in the American national game of baseball knows that its origin, as played today, was in the brain of Henry Chadwick, born in England 81 years ago, but for the last 68 years a resident of this country.

He modestly disclaims the title of being "father" of the game, saying: "Baseball never had a father. Like Topsy, it just grewed. But I suppose they call me its father because, in the days when it was attracting little or no attention except among a mere handful, I became interested in it and did what I could to make it popular. One day in 1856 I went over to the Elysian Fields of Hoboken, N. J., to witness a game of cricket.

"That day I saw my first regular match game of baseball, and at once the thought struck me that here was the game that should be the national game of America, as cricket was then and is still the national game of the land of my birth. It struck me that the new game was peculiarly suited to the American temperament, and then and there I decided to do all in my power to make it the national game in word and in truth."

Mr. Chadwick added in an interesting manner: "Baseball in itself really grew out of the old English game of rounders. I know this is disputed by some who assert that it developed out of the 'old Colonial days' game of one-old-cat, but I do not agree. In Colonial days the only game of ball played on this continent was that of la crosse, an Indian game, pure and simple. The second ball game to be played on American soil was cricket, in 1751.

"At this time the game of rounders had long been familiar to English school boys, but not until the early part of the nineteenth century do we find it played in this country in a modified form in New England and Philadelphia. In both of these localities this game was called 'town ball.' In rounders, as played in England, the field was the form of a square, and in order to put out the runner it was essential to hit him with the ball while he was running between bases. Town ball evolved from rounders and then came baseball. Baseball proper began in this country in 1845."

Mr. Chadwick is still engaged in active work. He occupies an editorial position on a Brooklyn newspaper and draws a pension from the National Baseball League. His brother, Sir Edward Chadwick, is the famous sanitary commissioner of London.

## THE FRITH OF FORTH BRIDGE.

A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that we were not altogether correct in alluding, in our January number, to the Frith of Forth Bridge as "a great Scottish engineering feat." He points out that it was equally an English triumph, inasmuch as the first and second engineers were both English, the contractor being Scotch.

We stand corrected. Let us then, to be exact, call it a great British triumph.

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER, Unionist member of parliament from London University since 1900, died suddenly January 30th. He had been in ill health for some time. Sir Michael was born in 1836 and was professor of physiology at Cambridge from 1883 to 1903, and in 1899 he was president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.



## UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF SCOTT.

The "Dumfries and Galloway Courier and Herald" prints a hitherto unpublished letter by Sir Walter Scott, written to the late Mr. Dobie, schoolmaster, Lockerbie, which deals with a subject of considerable historic interest. The gentleman to whom the letter is addressed was born at Kirkburn, near Lockerbie. He first kept a school at Broomhouse, also in Lockerbie vicinity. Afterwards he had a private school in the building in Lockerbie High Street, next door to the King's Arms Hotel, now occupied as a drapery establishment. His long and intimate friendship with Sir Walter Scott marks him a man of high repute, and a most estimable representative of his honorable profession. He died on the 23d of May, 1824. In the autumn of 1813, just prior to the date of the letter, Scott stayed for some days in the King's Arms Hotel, Lockerbie. He was on a tour in Dumfries-shire, hunting for ballads and Border traditions, and was accompanied by wife and daughter. His intimacy with the worthy Mr. Robie was such that while he occupied rooms in the hostelry, his wife and daughter enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Dobie next door.

The letter is in the following terms:

Sir—I have deferred returning my thanks for the obliging trouble which you have taken on my account until I should return to this place, where I can get a frank, as it would be really unjust to add expense to your trouble. I have reason to think the traditions concerning the battle of Dryfe Sands are upon the whole very accurate. The precise date, as I learn from Johnstone's history, is the winter of 1593. As to my clan, I find Scotstravet in his "Staggering State of Scots Statesmen" mentions the fact that Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank carried the Laird of Buccleuch's banner on that occasion, and was followed by 500 of the name of Scott. He was chamberlain upon the Buccleuch estate during the absence of the proprietor, who was at that time (not disabled by age, as you apprehend, but) absent upon his travels in France or Italy. Sir William Scott of Harden, a leading man among the Scotts, was married to the daughter of this Sir Gideon Murray under very particular circumstances, if family tradition speaks the truth. When Lord Maxwell, son of him who was slain at Dryfe Sands, was afterwards forfeited for treason, this Sir Gideon Murray, then Treasurer of Scotland, got a share of his forfeiture. I have heard or read somewhere that the popular phrase of a Lockerby Lick had its origin from the blows given by the Annandale men on this memorable occasion.

I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have so kindly taken on my account. Should you at any time pick up any old Border tales or songs, I will be much gratified to your sending them to me. If you address to Edinr, your letter will always come safe. My wife and daughter desire their compliments. I am, sir, your obliged servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

Mr. Dobie, Schoolmaster, Lockerby.

The battle of Dryfe Sands was the last great clan battle fought on the borders. It was the culmination of a long and deadly feud between the Maxwells, of whom the chief was Lord Maxwell, who claimed the title of Earl of Morton, and the Johnstones of Annandale, and it led to the renewal of the strife between them, with, as Sir Walter Scott says, "every circumstance of ferocity which could add horror to civil war."

## A GRAND OLD CORNISH WOMAN.

Mrs. Featherston Osler last month celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birth. Presents and flowers in profusion filled the house in Wellesley street, Toronto, where the grand old woman is living. There assembled thirteen representatives of the first generation of Oslers, accompanied by their twenty-eight grandchildren and twenty-six great-grandchildren. The saintly old lady was, of course, the center of attraction. She was given the place of honor at table and received many affectionate embraces from fond descendants. She was as one who had returned from the other world.

Hundreds of telegrams of congratulations were received, but possibly the most acceptable words of all were those in a letter from the arch-bishop of Canterbury, Earl Gray, the governor-general of Canada, conservative members of the House of Commons, the staff of John Hopkins university, the state

medical faculty of Maryland and numerous branches of the Woman's Anglican auxiliary to missions also sent letters.

Among those present from abroad were Dr. and Mrs. Osler and Master Revere Osler, from England; Mrs. Abbott and her three children, from Philadelphia; Mrs. John Mockridge and her three children, from Detroit. The Cornishmen of Toronto marked the occasion by calling at the Wellesley street residence to carol a few Cornish songs beneath the windows of their fellow-shire woman.

"That's an old chestnut," was Dr. Osler's reply on his mother's birthday when he was sought for a talk on the "chloroform at sixty" question.

"The papers turned that into a hugh joke, and they're keeping it up pretty well," he added good naturedly.

"Does not your mother's attainment of the century mark in the full possession of her faculties contradict your 'sixty limit' theory?"

"Nonsense, certainly not," he replied seriously. "I never took any such ground as the papers say. It was nothing but gross misrepresentation."

## "GREATER SAN FRANCISCO."

It will not be disputed that the three cities whose "Spheres of Influence" practically overshadow and dominate all of the United States and her vast territorial possessions are New York, Chicago and San Francisco. To the first city may be conceded all of the Atlantic Coast east of the Alleghany range of mountains; to the second city all of the great Mississippi Valley, extending west to the Rocky Mountains, while San Francisco may fairly and justly claim supremacy over all west of the latter range, including Alaska and our vast collection of islands in the Pacific.

Now, it is a well-known fact that each of the first two cities has within recent years annexed adjacent suburban towns and villages and thus largely increased their respective territory, population, wealth and influence. As one of this great trinity we should follow the "fashion" thus set by our two older and at present larger sisters. Though they had much local pride and prejudice to overcome in persuading towns to surrender their identity and consent to be absorbed in the larger city, yet they succeeded. It would seem, however, that kind nature has given us a much easier task from a brief survey of the situation. Instead of asking Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley to "come" to San Francisco we should all unite in one grand petition to the United States Government to cede Goat Island to Greater San Francisco, to be used as the seat of our United Municipality. We should thus meet our friends across the Bay, half way, and this act of grace upon our part should disarm their local pride and prejudice. Once in our possession Goat Island should be leveled and graded down to a handsome plane of several hundred acres—between 400 and 500 acres.

This beautiful rock-bedded and "earthquake-proof" plain would afford ample space, not only for a magnificent city hall and all other necessary or desirable municipal buildings in keeping therewith, but it would also permit the erection of a Grand Union passenger depot large enough for the accommodation of all the railroads entering the city. All necessary moles therefor and all traction companies should be authorized to be built from the east side of the Bay up to the east side of the island, and a ferry system be maintained only from old San Francisco to the west side of the island. The latter ought to be in continuous operation on a five-minute schedule, day and night. In the course of a few years this ferry system might and very probably would be superseded either by bridge or tunnel.

Goat Island thus changed and improved might be likened to the hub of a mighty wheel whose circumference would include all the Bay cities and towns, and be equally accessible to those most distant from the grand center.

I am aware that the chief difficulty in this matter would be to convince Uncle Sam that we have much greater need for Goat Island than he has, yet I am fully persuaded that it is well worth the effort. If all those affected by this movement could be aroused to a combined petition, backed as it might be by the entire influence of the State at large, it seems quite reasonable to hope that the cession suggested would be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

San Francisco, January 30, 1907. FRANK PIERCE.



## British News in Brief

Canada generously appropriated \$100,000 for the Jamaican sufferers.

A British syndicate, it is reported, has acquired the only known workable coalfields in Abyssinia.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has begun tree-planting on quite an extensive scale along the Western lines.

There is in contemplation the construction of a new dock at Southampton which will have the deepest basin in Europe.

There are 30,000 friendly societies in the United Kingdom, with thirteen million of members, who control nearly fifty millions of money.

Owing to the wave of prosperity which is passing over New South Wales the Colonial Treasurer anticipates a surplus of over two million pounds.

The appointment of Augustine Birrell as Chief Secretary for Ireland, in succession to James Bryce, the new Ambassador to Washington, is announced in London.

A movement is about to be started for the restoration of Bowden Church, near Selkirk, which has been continuously used for religious services for close on 800 years.

Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary writes that the right honorable gentleman's progress is entirely satisfactory, and that he hopes before long to resume his public work.

The shipbuilding output of William Doxford and Sons, Sunderland, for last year, was 25 vessels, aggregating 106,058 tons, so that they turned out one ship per fortnight.

Mr. Samuel Smith, late M. P. for Flintshire, and famous in his day as one of the greatest extremists in the House of Commons, died recently at Calcutta from heart failure.

New sidings, providing accommodation for 2,000 wagons, are to be built at Hull by the North-Eastern Railway company, to meet the exceptional increase in coal shipments.

From the Canadian trade and navigation returns for the last financial year, ending June 30, it appears that nearly one-half of the entire agricultural exports of the Dominion passed through the port of Montreal.

A first installment of an underground telegraph cable from Edinburgh to Glasgow, to connect with the underground system to London, is to be carried from Edinburgh to Linlithgow by the first of April.

The statement of the New Brunswick government for the fiscal year ending October 31 is published in the Royal Gazette. Ordinary revenue amounted to \$887,201.53, and expenditure to \$879,065.53, leaving a surplus of \$8136.

During a twelve hours' shift at the Warsop Colliery, belonging to the Staveley Coal and Iron Company, one of the largest "turnings" ever recorded in England occurred, as during this period the abnormal total of 3,575 tons was brought to the surface.

A company has been formed in Quebec City for the manufacture of a new cement that will take the place of stone for building purposes. The company is composed mainly of Quebec gentlemen, who have subscribed a capital of \$600,000 to erect suitable works and carry on the manufacturing process.

James Bryce, the newly appointed Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, has outlined the intention of the government to create a national university for Ireland. He says that the government has decided to create a new college in Dublin, entirely free from any theological test. When this new college is established the royal college of Dublin is to be dissolved and converted into a national university for Ireland.

It is estimated that the existing railways of London, underground and surface, carry over 600,000,000 persons yearly, and nearly one-half of these are transported through tunnels. In Greater London there are nearly 600 railway stations to accommodate this enormous traffic, and still further provision is being made to accommodate the continually increasing demand of the people who have to move about in the great metropolis.

Australia now possesses the deepest gold mine in the world. Within the last few weeks the shafts at the New Chum Railway at Bendigo, Victoria, have been sunk to the depth of over 4,300 feet, and the quartz there tapped has been sampled and crushed, with the result that a yield of gold equal to an ounce per ton has been obtained. The operations

in the mine have been tested by government officials in view of the fact that never before in the world's history has gold been obtained from so low a depth as three-quarters of a mile.

Municipal authorities in England are continually working on the theory that gas has as good a chance of being the light of the future as electricity, and to that end are doing all in their power to improve the mantles now used to insure more perfect combustion and a more pleasing illuminant. A newly invented English mantle has been produced which has reduced the feature of destructibility to a minimum. It is dipped in a solution of thorium and cerium, to which is added an ingredient called "laddite," which so adds to its strength that mantles thus treated have been uninjured after burning 2500 hours. With a mantle of this quality, gas will have a renewed chance in the competition with electricity.

Eighty well-known Britishers, fifty of them newspaper editors, representing the United Kingdom, and thirty American business men and journalists met at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently to celebrate the sailing from Blackwell, England, December 19, 1606, of Capt. Christopher Newport and crew to establish Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America. In the absence of Ambassador Reid, the Secretary of the American embassy, John R. Carter, who is a Virginian, presided.

The total wealth of the United Kingdom amounts to £9,188,559,564 (\$45,940,000,000), enough to give every man, woman and child of the population £207 (\$1,035), and produce from an average safe investment £7 (\$35) per head per annum. These figures are the result of an elaborate calculation, made by two well-known statisticians, W. J. Harris and the Rev. K. A. Like, and summarized by them in a paper read at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society. It was also pointed out that in twelve years, up to 1905, the nation's wealth had increased at the rate of about £72,000,000 sterling (\$360,000,000) a year.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Statement of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion issued by the finance department for the six months ending December 31, was as follows: Revenue was \$43,694,716 compared with \$37,877,167 for same time in previous year, an increase of \$5,817,549. Expenditure was \$24,695,166. Over one million less than for 1905, so that there was a betterment of nearly seven million. There was an increase in every branch of the public service, Customs showing three millions and three quarters.

A bucket containing bullets and gunpowder has been discovered in the roof of Durham Castle, where it is believed to have been walled up about the year 1641, when the castle was being prepared to withstand a Scottish raid. The bullets are molded spheres of two sizes, and, according to the analysis of Messrs. Silberrad and Simpson, consist of a little over 99 per cent of lead, with iron and silver, and traces of bismuth, arsenic, and antimony. The gunpowder is not granulated like that of the present day, and was evidently prepared by simply mixing the ingredients.

When scientists read the report from London of Sir William Crooke's discovery of a commercial method of extracting nitric acid from the atmosphere, they said there was no longer any fear of a scarcity of food from over-population, because the result of the discovery would be a doubling of the world's crops. Nitric acid adds greatly to the productivity of the soil. A tumble in the price of cereal foods all over the world and a vast increase in the crops of farmers in all lands—such is the result foreseen by experts in agricultural chemistry as the sequel of Sir William Crooke's discovery.

The Prince of Wales' latest role is that of inventor. His invention is a practical domestic "notion" which has come as a boon and a blessing to the dwellers in tenement buildings. Visiting some London "model dwellings" the Prince saw that a great deal of fuel was burned in the parlor and kitchen grates when both were lighted, and that, as they were placed back to back, it would be possible to make one grate do for both rooms. This idea the Prince communicated to an architect, who soon had it put into practical shape. The Prince's invention takes the form of a double stove running through the wall, with a single grate which can be divided in two by an iron shutter. Thus one fire is sufficient to warm both rooms and to permit cooking over one fire while the other may heat the adjoining room.



Principal Story, it is stated, has resolved to resign his office of Principal Clerk of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at the ensuing meeting in May next. On the death of the late Principal Tulloch in 1886, Dr. Story was appointed Deputy-Clerk of the Assembly, and on the death of Professor Milligan, he became in 1904 Principal Clerk.

The committee in charge of the public memorial to be erected to the memory of Mr. Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness-shire, have received a gratifying response to their appeal. Over £350 has been subscribed, and it is therefore expected that a suitable memorial of the great Highlander will be erected.

The sale of British coal to foreign countries made a remarkable advance last year. The returns for the year show a total exportation of 6,000,000 tons in excess of the 1905 figures. And it is probable that this excess would have been greater but for the fact that many shipments were delayed till after November 1st in order to escape the export duty.

A London syndicate will have 100,000 tons of Egyptian papyrus plant ready to ship to its paper mills within the next six months. This revives an industry which has been extinct for over 1000 years. A long search finally located a few plants in Palestine, which were transplanted into Egypt and cultivated.

It is believed in Ottawa that Sir F. W. Borden will succeed Lord Strathcona as Canadian High Commissioner in London. The report that Lord Strathcona will shortly retire has been persistently circulated in London, and by the generality of Canadians has been received with infinite regret.

It is announced that the Canadian government will introduce a bill during the present session throwing open for settlement the odd-numbered sections of the Western lands, with the right to settlers to purchase 160 acres in addition to the free grant of similar acreage. The privilege of purchase will also be extended to present settlers. It is estimated that 73 million acres are still available for settlement, exclusive of lands held by railways and land companies.

The estate of Robert Davies of Bodlondob, Bangor, the great Welsh philanthropist, who died last year, has been valued, so far as can conveniently be ascertained, at £424,826. The late Mr. Davies is known to have distributed within the last few years considerably over a quarter of a million for charitable objects.

The "British Australasian" says that Mr. G. B. Austin, one of the architects of the Victorian Public Works Department, is now in England, having been summoned by the War Office for the purpose of submitting to the artillery experts plans of an invention he has evolved for the sighting of big guns. No particulars of Mr. Austin's idea have been disclosed, but it is stated that the invention will enable big guns to be fired over a distance up to twelve miles with the same accuracy as in comparatively short ranges. The invention has been taken up by a syndicate formed in Melbourne, and it is stipulated that the syndicate shall receive £1,000,000 from the Imperial Defense authorities for the invention.

An invention which will prove of widespread utility to the textile industry has recently been devised conjointly by three English engineers for tow-carding upon an extensive scale. The machine is essentially of the labor-saving class, it being possible to accomplish as much therewith as has hitherto required fifteen hands. Tow, the by-product of flax, has heretofore always necessitated hand-feeding into the carding machines—one hand to each card. With this machine, however, this requisition is dispensed with.

The new residence for the use of students using the St. Deiniol's library, Hawarden, built as a memorial to Mr. Gladstone by his sons and daughters, was recently dedicated by the bishop of St. Asaph. The residence forms the eastern wing of the library itself, and commands a fine view of the estuary of the Dee and the Cheshire plains. It has been built from designs by Messrs. Douglas & Minshull, architects, Chester, by Messrs. Parker Brothers, contractors, Chester, at a cost of £10,000. The cost of the whole scheme was roughly £60,000, of which £40,000 was devoted to it by Mr. Gladstone himself.

During the last few days a remarkable invasion of Great Britain has commenced. Expelled from their homes in

France, several of the principal Roman Catholic seminaries and religious communities have been transferred to Great Britain. There is reason to believe that before the French government commenced taking inventories of the Catholic churches and institutions the greater part of the valuable properties had already been removed to England.

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The Andrew Wilkie Company (formerly proprietors of the Mechanics Mill) have been, since the 18th of April, confining their business entirely to building.

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## FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

The Bank of England contains silver ingots which have lain in its vaults since 1696.

In serial form a Japanese magazine published at Yokohama is giving a translation of "Paradise Lost."

It has been found that the best "emergency ration" for life-boatmen who have been out for many hours in the cold without food is chocolate.

Divers in the British Navy, before they are passed as being proficient in their vocation, have to satisfy the naval authorities that they are able to work in twelve fathoms of water for an hour, and twenty fathoms for a quarter of an hour, without incurring personal injury.

The oldest building in England that has been uninterruptedly used for church purposes is St. Martin's Cathedral at Canterbury. The building was originally erected for a church, and has been regularly used as a place for religious gatherings for more than 1500 years.

AT a numerously attended meeting of the Belfast city council in committee, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, H. M., lieutenant for the county and city of Belfast, and alderman for the Woodvale ward, was unanimously selected as Lord Mayor of Belfast for the year 1907.

Old tram rails are now being used to make arches in British colliers, to support the roof and sides of tunnels. The rails are curved to suit arches of eight, nine and ten feet in height. They are made in two parts, being joined in the middle by a fishplate. These rails are placed two and a half feet apart, with props four and a half feet long, holding them up. The space between the props and the side is packed with rubbish, so that the arch is as solid as if it were made of stone.

News was brought to Victoria, B. C., by the steamer Moana of a German intrigue in the New Hebrides. German agents sought to purchase a large estate in the islands to give Germans further foothold. Australian newspapers state also that German agents sought to secure Fanning island, where the Pacific cable has a station, and a convention for joint control in the New Hebrides by Great Britain and France was hurried in consequence of the German intrigues. The Sydney Morning Herald says only prompt action by the British Colonial Office saved the situation with regard to Fanning island.

California raisins, for the first time in their history, have found a good market in Great Britain. It is owing to the failure of the Spanish crop that the California raisin got to the market, and now that Britishers have tasted them they will continue to want them. The Fresno crop last year amounted to 50,000 tons, according to the figures of the California Promotion Committee, and the average price received was 33½ cents a pound, but there was a vast range between the opening and closing of the season. Early in the year raisins brought \$65 a ton, and in November the price went up to \$135 a ton.

An account says that the British museum possesses the oldest body of a man yet found. This body was found in a shallow grave hollowed out of the sandstone on the west bank of the Nile in Upper Egypt. It was buried in a "characteristic neolithic grave," with neolithic pots and instruments of flint. The account says: "This man must have hunted along the banks of the Nile before the time of the earliest mummified king which the museum possesses—before the time of Menes, who was supposed to have ruled Egypt at least 5000 B. C.

There were previous to that time two historic races, one the conquerors and the other the conquered, from which sprang the Egyptian race of the earliest dynasties."

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## The Kangaroo Prospecting Syndicate

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906 Broadway (Room 76), Oakland, Cal.

The readers of this paper responded so cheerfully to the mining proposition I advertised herein last month, that I am glad to give them a further opportunity of investing a few dollars in another little mining venture which, I believe, will be a profitable one.

Nevada is the richest mining country on earth, and I am backing my faith in its future to the full limit of my capital and time, and to take advantage of opportunities beyond both, a partnership with others becomes necessary. For instance, there are many places in Esmeralda county, Nevada, which I am just itching to prospect, but, having so many irons in the fire already, I cannot spare the necessary time it requires; therefore, I have done the next best thing, viz: Grub-staked an old, reliable prospector—whom I previously knew in Australia—to do the prospecting for me. He has now been out a month and located one small claim at Belleville, some of the ore from which assayed \$27.00 per ton, in gold and silver. This was taken from the surface and its value can only be proven by sinking on the lode matter, so my plan is to form a little syndicate, with a capital of \$1000.00, made up of two hundred shares at \$5.00 each, twenty of which I reserve for myself.

My immediate object in forming this syndicate is, to keep one man out continually prospecting, and after he has located a claim, another man shall be employed to do the location work. In this way we should get hold of some good properties within the next six months. The prospector to be supplied with an outfit of three burros, food, etc.; to receive \$40.00 per month in cash and a "one-fifth" 1-5 interest in all claims located by him and taken up in the syndicate's name. A monthly report of the syndicate's doings will be sent to each shareholder, and the secretary, Mr. Austin Lewis of room 76, 906 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., will receive \$5.00 per month to cover cost of sending out said report.

The first meeting of the shareholders will be called about next July to consider all things appertaining to the syndicate. Those who wish to subscribe for shares must do so within thirty days from the date of this notice. Money for shares should be sent direct to me, accompanied with a note mentioning the name of this syndicate.

Yours truly,  
PERCY M. EMERY.

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# THE BRITISH CALIFORNIAN

Vol. XX, No. 5.

February, 1907.

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

Temporary Business Office, 369 Twelfth St., Oakland, Cal.

## EDITORIAL

JAMAICA henceforth will be famous not only for the richness of its rum but also for the pungent quality of its—lemons.

THE Vatican has abandoned its claim to representation at The Hague peace conference: by which it would seem that even "infallible" persons at times see the expediency of modifying their determinations.

KINGSTON was not a bad city, as cities go, and yet it was as completely destroyed as San Francisco, which will give some people ground to believe that the Lord did not single us out for destruction because of our surpassing wickedness.

CAPTAIN R. P. HOBSON is a man entitled to some fame for his remarkable changes of opinion, if for nothing else. Three or four years ago he talked of America licking the world. Last week, according to a press dispatch, he said: "If Japan was to strike now she could take the Philippines like that, snapping his fingers."

JOHN P. IRISH for once makes a correct conclusion. He sums up the position of the press in these words: "In this peculiar and inexplicable time it is not considered necessary that a great newspaper shall consider the tastes or wishes of the judicious and reasonable portion of the community, but that rather it must mark time with the violent and the unthinking, to hold their favor and avoid their vengeance."

THE prominence given by the press to the Thaw case goes to show that in the opinion of editors American communities are largely made up of Thaw rouses and Evelyn Nesbit strumpets, for do they not say that they print sensation and scandal solely to meet overwhelming public demand? And is any clean-minded man or woman interested in the disgraceful details of events which led up to the killing of architect White?

IT is safe to say that President David Starr Jordan will never again be honored with an invitation to occupy a platform seat at any local Hibernian function. By his "Shadow of San Quentin" speech he has made mortal enemies of his former friends who control San Francisco.

We are glad to see President Jordan exiled from Ireland, and congratulate him upon his excellent chance to now become an American.

WRITES Edward H. Hamilton in one of the public prints: "I have come to the conclusion that to be elected a member of the Assembly of the State of California is a distinct disgrace. It seems that, solemnly, a man should avoid the average Assemblyman as he avoids an ex-convict or an accepted thief."

And the "Chronicle" is moved to say: "The condemnation of the grabbers who infest Sacramento in the character of a Legislature is universal, outspoken, and unreserved. For once we have a legislature which has stolen too much, and there are those in this state who are resolved that it shall not be forgotten even as to a single one of those who voted for the infamous plunder of the State in the appointment of attaches."

Now, with one of our prominent citizens, and one of our own leading newspapers talking this way, is it to be wondered at that people in the East, including President Roosevelt, have no very flattering opinion of our law-making body, or the constituency which elected them?

WHILE the Jamaica incident is deeply deplored by all good Americans and Britons, it greatly pleases some people—those who would like to see a rupture between Britain and America. The Irish societies in the East have not been slow to "resolve" in this connection.

And the distinguished father-in-law of Admiral Davis must be immensely pleased at the rumpus his daughter's husband has succeeded in kicking up, for Senator Lodge is, as is well known, one of the most implacable Anglophobes in this country.

IN a contemporary we find the following: "Talking of the number of Americans going into Canada, and whether the Dominion would become Americanized, F. M. Heubach, a Canadian, had this reply from President Roosevelt:

"The danger is even less than you imagine. Americans who are now going into your western country will find your laws just as good as they have left behind, and they find them better administered in the bargain. They will settle down and work out their happy destiny under your flag and will never Americanize Canada."

THE people of Kingston are not sitting down and idly mourning over the dire disaster to their fair city. They are at work, hopefully building up again. They seem to have made a showing thus far not a whit less remarkable than that made by San Francisco. Within four days the banks resumed payments, stores were opened equally as soon, and street-car service was re-started, in a limited way, within a week.

The people have been greatly encouraged by the decision of the government to relieve the residents of Kingston from all rates and taxes for a period of fifteen months, beginning the first of January. This announcement has been received with much gratitude. An imperial grant and an imperial loan will be made to assist reconstruction of the city.

Some time ago we remarked that the last of the pro-Boers of note had come to grief, but it seems that there was still one who had not been executed for capital crime or put in jail, for the other day we read of the death, in a cheap New York boarding house, of "Colonel" John F. Blake, the organizer of that "Irish-American Brigade" which made such a valiant fight against the British (in the American newspapers), but of whom history makes but one mention, that of the Canadian boys finding them (such as had not run away) hiding in holes in the ground, with a plentitude of whisky for company and solace.

The dispatch announcing Blake's death says: "It was supposed at first it was suicide, Blake's means having run low, but the later conclusion was that death was accidental."

"Blake was a soldier of fortune. He graduated from West Point in 1881, resigned from the army, practiced as a civil engineer and was finally engaged by Cecil Rhodes in South Africa. After a quarrel with Rhodes he went over to Kruger."

"After the war he raised enough money to bring a good part of his brigade back to America. Then he made a lecture tour of this country."

IF there is a cordial good will and friendship subsisting between the peoples of America and Britain no thanks for it are due to such papers as the "Examiner." Said that sheet the other day:

"The fact is that England doesn't like America very much. And it is also true, which we should also remember, that America doesn't like England very much \* \* \* Americans know what Englishmen think of them, deep down in their hearts. Englishmen observe how Americans are beating them in various industrial lines—there is no love lost between them."

And that mouthy "kiss-me-girls" Captain R. P. Hobson has just said at a New York club: "Japan wants to fight and is being egged on by Great Britain, which wants to destroy our commerce in the East. England is using Japan as a tool for her own advancement."

The "Examiner" crowd and Hobson represent that set of Americans, happily a small minority, whom Englishmen certainly do not like, for whom in fact they have a profound contempt. Shallow, hypocritical, and in security, boastful, when called to a "show down" they manifest the spirit of the poltroon, frantically trying to shove their troubles on to other



shoulders instead of manfully meeting issues of their own making.

The "Examiner" and Captain Hobson Americans have lost all their bluff and bluster of six months ago and today, evidently stand in mortal fear of a drubbing from Japan. If they can make the world believe that it is England as well as Japan that they are combating the outcome will seem less discreditable, they reason.

Now, England has had nothing whatever to do with the Japanese question in California, nor has she any interest in destroying American commerce in the East. England's position in the Orient is relatively the same as it has been for generations and is likely to be for generations to come. But even if Britain had the sinister designs imputed to her, Japan is not the fool to pull anybody's chestnuts out of the fire. When Japan goes to war in the interest of any nation's commerce it will be Japan's commerce.

Had Great Britain ill-will toward us and were she covetous of our trade, she could not have resisted the supreme opportunity to strike us a blow in Manila bay a few short years ago. Some other nations besides Spain were anxious to resort to extreme measures to prevent American occupation of the Philippines, as is a matter of history, and only the free hand guaranteed him by the British fleet made Dewey's feat possible. That was an act of friendship at a critical moment that should set at rest—at least for a longer period than six years—any suspicions as to the genuineness of Britain's goodwill toward us.

For what has happened in the meantime that could cause Great Britain to seek to destroy that American influence in the Pacific which she helped to create? Nothing! American trade has not ousted British trade, but, in truth, has declined; nor, from a naval point of view, is America a greater power in the East than she was at the taking of the Philippines. Moreover, British statesmen do not plan for a day, or six years. When she hailed the appearance of America in the Pacific with delight, Britain intended that welcome to hold good for a time stretching beyond our ken.

With shallow reasoning characteristic of that paper, the "Examiner" proceeds to account for the alleged animosity between Britons and Americans in these words: "The great bulk of the people on this side and the other still have the war in their minds." According to this, then, there is no hope of ever reconciling the North and the South in this country.

But we know the statement to be false, and as we have shown, events, the best evidence of all, prove it to be false.

There is no British dislike for Americans, but there is a genuine dislike for a class in this country that with much loud talk tries to pass itself off as American. The "scum of Europe" American, with no blood of manhood in him; the fellow who stones the stranger within our gates, the Fenian, the insulter of Christ in public places; the kind of American, in short, which the "Examiner" represents is the only kind disliked by our kinsmen in Britain.

THE law making it an offense to entice from ships sailors enlisted for deep-water service has been repealed by the California Senate, on the hypocritical pretense that it was "a dead-letter relic of an obsolete order of things when the trade of crimping flourished in all its virulence."

Now that the law is erased from the statute book, what is to prevent a resuscitation of crimping? What harm could have resulted from allowing the law to remain in force?

That there is a sinister motive in removing the act is plain, for Senator Wolfe, who introduced the bill for repeal, stated that "it was intended to help the coast-wise shipping interests, at present crippled by the scarcity of labor in San Francisco."

This means that while we may not have the disgraceful crimping of past days, when sailors were drugged and dragged from one vessel to another, to the profit of the crimp who sold them, we shall have something as bad in effect.

The anti-crimping law was made in the interest of the sailor and international commerce, after much tedious labor and fighting with opposition. To now kill it is at the best an act of bad faith. Vessels coming here from Great Britain and other foreign ports need their crews to take them back. The men sign for the return voyage, and it is an outrage that a measure should here be enacted by which the voluntary or forced breaking of that contract is to be facilitated.

WE had intended to pass over the Swettenham-Davis incident without comment, for it is one of those unfortunate affairs about which the least said the better. No important issue is involved; it was just a personal tiff between two men, which on account of the official positions of those men has assumed a national or international phase. There was fault on both sides. There is no questioning that Admiral Davis made himself very offensive from the start, and while his breach of international rules and good manners did not justify Governor Swettenham in his outburst of pique, it at least mitigates his offense. And Americans should be big enough and generous enough to admit this, but though we have seen columns of abuse of Swettenham we have not come across a single line in criticism of Admiral Davis.

Let us concede that Swettenham's letter was "insolent and insulting," but so was Davis'. And Davis wrote first. He said: "I held a patrol of six men ashore today to guard and secure the archives of the United States Consulate, together with a party of ten clearing away the wreckage. This party, after finishing its work at the Consulate, assisted a working party to catch thieves, recovering from them a safe taken from a jewelry store, valued at \$5000. FROM THIS I JUDGE THAT THE POLICE SURVEILLANCE OF THE CITY IS INADEQUATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY."

To this Governor Swettenham replied:

"Dear Admiral: Thanks very much for your letter, your kind call and all the assistance given or offered us. While I most heartily appreciate the very generous offers of assistance, I feel it my duty to ask you to re-embark the working party and all parties which your kindness prompted you to land.

"If in consideration of the Vice-Consul's assiduous attentions to his family at his country house the American Consulate needs guarding in your opinion, although he was present and it was not guarded an hour ago, I have no objection to your detailing a force for the sole purpose of guarding, but the party must have no firearms and nothing more offensive than clubs or staves for this function.

"I would be glad to accept delivery of the safe which it is said thieves had possession of. The American Vice-Consul has no knowledge of it; the store is close to a sentry post, and the officer of the post professes ignorance of the incident.

"I BELIEVE THE POLICE SURVEILLANCE OF THE CITY IS ADEQUATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. I MAY REMIND YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT NOT LONG AGO IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THIEVES HAD LODGED IN AND PILLAGED THE RESIDENCE OF SOME NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE DURING HIS ABSENCE IN THE SUMMER, BUT THIS WOULD NOT HAVE JUSTIFIED A BRITISH ADMIRAL LANDING AN ARMED PARTY AND ASSISTING THE NEW YORK POLICE."

That was Swettenham's offense; he made the American see that he was in the wrong. He should have handed out the lemon, to use the latest Americanism, in a more diplomatic way.

The proper thing for Admiral Davis to have done was to place his men at the service of Governor Swettenham, if he really wished to be of aid to the stricken town; not to seek to take charge of affairs himself, ignoring the properly constituted authorities. For the situation did not call for any such initiative. Kingston had one soldier for every fifty inhabitants, and discipline was of the best. There was not at any moment the insecurity to life and property that there was in San Francisco last April, but what would have happened here had a British admiral landed armed men to police the streets, secure the archives at the British Consulate, and had established a British hospital in one of the parks, under the British flag? What would have happened we ask—even though the chief of police, or some subordinate, in his excitement had sanctioned or invited the landing? What would General Funston have done? Handed out to the presumptuous Britisher not one lemon but two, or a box of them, we opine.

Answering the "call of humanity" is right, and very creditable to those who obey the summons, but there is a right and a wrong way of extending aid, as there is of doing everything else. Admiral Davis, by his training, knew better than to do what he did. No Briton so far has been mean enough to accuse him of attempting a grandstand play to the natives; of



trying to convey to the minds of the unreading Jamaicans that the American flag could give them that succor and protection which the British flag was impotent or unwilling to give. Britons have given Davis credit for being actuated by the highest humanitarian motives, and have with their usual generosity shouldered all the blame. And we share in this view of Davis' motives, only we think that it is but fair to Swettenham to keep in mind the fact that the American invited the snub. In the excitement he forgot himself; forgot that he was on foreign soil, as Americans, owing to the fact perhaps that they are so little engaged on foreign soil, are prone to do.

Governor Swettenham is censured for not putting aside his official dignity, in view of the extraordinary circumstances, and allowing Davis to do as he pleased. His duty as governor of the island would not permit him to do the latter, for reasons indicated in another column, but his official dignity he, unfortunately for himself, did put aside. He never intended that letter to be an official document. Davis' free and easy, quite-at-home procedures doubtless prompted the honest old governor to act in like spirit. His little "call down" was such as one officer would extend to a brother officer, the occasion seeming to require it. In view of his own cheeky epistle, Davis should have just laughed, and reported to headquarters that there was "nothing doing" in Jamaica.

IN the Scientific American we find this item: "A realistic idea of the trade that is prosecuted in the imitation of old masters by unscrupulous dealers, especially for would-be collectors, is afforded by the recent discovery that has been made in the Art Gallery of Bath, England. Upon his death Sir William Holbourne bequeathed his extensive art collection to the civic authorities, and a building was especially erected to house the bequest. For some years this collection has been considered one of the most comprehensive and valuable extant. Recently, however, the pictures were minutely examined by an eminent expert, as doubts concerning their genuine character had been circulated, despite the fact that other experts had carefully investigated the collection and pronounced the pictures to be genuine. As a result of this last examination, however, no less than two hundred have been proved to be spurious, and worthless except as remarkably clever forgeries. The result of this discovery has aroused skepticism as to the bona fide nature of many of the art treasures possessed by other art museums and private collectors, not only in England but in other parts of the world as well. The majority of these imitations are the product of Continental artists, and are so cleverly and skillfully executed as to be almost impossible of detection."

Now it seems to us that if an imitation picture is "so cleverly and skillfully executed as to be almost impossible of detection" it must in itself be as worthy as the original. What matters it whose hand put on the paint, or whose brain conceived the subject. The thing of value is the picture, not somebody's name or reputation. What cares any man whether his cook's dishes be original conceptions or copied recipes.

A good thing, these forgeries; they will help to break up the intolerable snobbery in art.

IN the columns of the Congregationalist and Christian World we find an able article rebuking that notorious Anglophobe, W. J. Bryan, for his adverse criticisms of British rule in India. The writer is an American, the Rev. J. P. Jones, D. D., a well-known missionary of the American Board at Pasmalal. He says:

"To Americans, who have long lived in India, the recent diatribes of Mr. Bryan against the British in India have produced mingled sorrow and indignation. In the usual fond way of a globe-trotter, Mr. Bryan assures the readers of his article in the New York Sun that he has had 'every facility to understand the situation thoroughly in India,' and that he has studied the mind and obtained the opinion of competent Indians. All of which is a specious preamble to a gross display of his own ignorance concerning the land, the people and the most complicated government in the world. There is a sense, I admit, in which the English have been selfish in the administration of India; it would have been strange had they not sought their own over much. It is also true that this government is neither ideal in its form nor perfect in its achievements.

But Mr. Bryan ought to know that this wholesale charge against the people of Great Britain of injustice and cruelty to India is grossly false. It not only shows a lack of appreciation of the greatest work ever wrought by one people for another, and that, too, for a people antipodal in character and removed from them by a hemisphere. It also reveals his partisan bias and his desire to bring into discredit all the noble efforts of the West for the East.

"Mr. Bryan could not have stabbed England in a more tender spot—tender because there is nothing concerning which she more justly boasts of and takes merited pride in than her achievement in India. And I believe that there is hardly one American among the hundreds who have lived here for years who will not stand up and bear hearty testimony to the nobility of Great Britain's efforts for India, and her wonderful achievements in the elevation and the amelioration of the condition of the people of this land. I have not been surprised to see the best native papers of India denounce Mr. Bryan's charges as false. Nor have I been surprised to see the meanest sheets of the land quoting Mr. Bryan's charges by the column. It is to be hoped that his visit to other lands offered a truer perspective and a more correct appreciation of things than did his visit to India."

We have nothing to add to this, for we consider Bryan a dead one, and not worth a thought. But a good joke on him which has just come to light is worth repeating.

When Bryan was stumping the Coast a few years ago in the interest of his own candidacy for the Presidency he landed at Salem, Oregon, and the Democrats and pro-Boers, at their wit's end to make a decent showing, imported into the pavilion more than 300 patients from the State insane asylum. It was at Salem, if we remember rightly, that Bryan made his famous declaration, "We will crush the British like an egg shell." The press dispatches at the time, we recall, stated that the threat to Britain was received by the audience with "tumultuous applause."

And so, after all, it was only the roar of lunatics that so vehemently backed Bryan! We might have known it.

APROPOS of the protection of foreign Consulates in times of calamity or unsafety, it makes an interesting paragraph to record that when the great disaster befell San Francisco, General Taft assured the British Embassy at Washington that steps would be taken to safeguard British official property in the stricken city. A military guard for the British consular offices in San Francisco was promised, to remain stationed there until such time as the papers and records in the safe could safely be removed. The order was sent by Taft to military headquarters at San Francisco, but we noticed that the military guard never put in an appearance. Instead, a civil guard, hired by the British Consul we were told, stood watch.

Moral—let us "get busy" at home.

FROM London papers we learn that a project for tunneling the English Channel, which is now awaiting Parliamentary approval, appears to have received a setback by the announcement that the Imperial defense committee has considered that such a tunnel would be prejudicial to national security. There is a strong sentiment among the British military and naval experts, headed by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, which condemns the project as opening the possibility of continental invasion. On the other hand, the Rothschilds and the great railroads of England and France are prepared to make enormous investments in the scheme.

GOVERNOR Swettenham is accused of having regarded his official dignity as being of more importance than the succor of the distressed Jamaicans.

It is not that. The situation in Jamaica is peculiar; extremely ticklish. Admiral Davis, we are sure, had no design to take advantage of the calamity to advertise the American flag, and we are also sure that Governor Swettenham did not think he had. But the governor knew that there were those in Jamaica and elsewhere who would make political capital out of any show of British weakness or inability.

It is a well-known fact that there is a clique of Americans in Jamaica which for a number of years has been agitating and plotting for the annexation of the island to the United States—



for selfish business purposes of its own—and that it has not scrupled to incite discontent and rebellion among the natives to this end.

The "Boston Citizen" recently contained the following:

"This portion of the truth has not yet been told, that since the United Fruit Company has been exploiting Jamaica the heads of certain Americans connected with this company have become inordinately swollen, and they have acted as if they and their mercantile interests are all there is to Jamaica. A few years ago certain American papers were declaring that the then head of the United Fruit Company, was, in the estimation of many, 'a bigger man than the governor of Jamaica.' This appeared in cold print in several American dailies, and probably came to the attention of the British officials of the island."

So you see, it would hardly have been wise for Governor Swettenham to allow himself to be shoved aside by an intrusive, though well-meaning, American admiral.

The authorities at Washington seem to have taken this just view of the case, for they have made no protest to the British government. In fact, a high official lately said that "the resignation of the Jamaican governor would be regretted by the American Government, as many American people might think that he had been forced out through efforts of the United States officials." Which is another way of saying that this country has "no kick coming."

THE Jews of this country seem to be making concerted effort to again kill Christ—kill the Savior this time in spirit; in the lives and the thoughts of the dominant people of this nation. Recently a bitter outbreak occurred in New York in the form of a protest against the observance of Christmas in the schools; in Chicago and other cities there have been similar exhibitions of intolerance, and now in our own California Legislature a Jewish member, Senator E. I. Wolfe, gets up and protests against the use, in any prayer by the Senate chaplain, of the name of the "Man of Nazareth."

There are two things to marvel at in connection with this agitation. One is the calm unconcern, indifference, with which these attacks upon the Christian belief and practice are viewed by the great body of American Christians. The other thing causing marvel is that the Jews can be so foolish, so blind to their own interests, and so ungrateful, as to seek to do this thing. No people owe more to Jesus Christ than the Jews; in truth, they owe their all to Him. Were it not for the teachings of Christ, and their impress upon our civilization, the

Jews today in this and other Anglo-Saxon countries would be a persecuted, enslaved, destitute people. For the Anglo-Saxon without Christianity would be a brute, and with brutes Might is Right.

The Jews are the one great people without a country; they have no home government to appeal to if oppressed abroad; no armies or navies to defend them or avenge their ill-treatment; no protection whatever—other than Christ, as represented in the Christian civilization.

It was under the great Christian regime in England that Jews first tasted the joys of freedom, first knew hope. They were not loved, not desired, nor trusted. Out there at Westminster it was argued that to permit the entrance of Jews into England would be to invite trouble, if not disaster. It was shown, finally to everybody's satisfaction, that the Jews would never assimilate, would ever remain aliens, down to the generations of their children and their children's children, and that because of racial customs and religious beliefs they were enemies to the British race and British ideals.

Then arose the great man and good Christian who so often determined the destinies of his country by a word, and said: "What does Christ say? Love your enemies."

And being devout men those English law-makers smothered their disinclinations and voted to admit the Jews and give them welcome. And the poor, persecuted, homeless children of Israel flocked from all parts of Europe to the one land where they could find peace and freedom. And in all the years since it is the Christian Spirit that has befriended them in their helplessness, given them liberty in their religious views and tolerated them in their keen business competition. For as did Britain, later did America and other countries; and it is the Christian nations today that alone prevent the utter annihilation of the Jews in the lands yet dark.

Why with such scorn deride "that man of Nazareth?"

No Jew can be expected to believe in, or love Christ, nor is the Jew because of his disbelief less worthy as a citizen or as a man. Many of the best and noblest Gentiles disbelieve in the Divinity of Jesus Christ, but they respect the sentiments of the great mass of Christian people who largely compose the nation, and never offer indignity to His name. This is all that is asked of the Jews.

But we marvel, personally, that the Jews do not hold in fond reverence the name of Jesus—in common human gratitude. For it matters not whether He was God or man, He gave to the world that lesson which has been the salvation of the Jewish race.



#### THE SMALLEST STEAM ENGINE ON EARTH.

What is perhaps the smallest stationary engine ever constructed has been recently completed at his shop on Yonge street by Thomas H. Robinson, watchmaker, of Toronto, Ontario. Smaller than a common housefly, it slips easily into a "22 short" empty cartridge with plenty of room to spare. It weighs complete just four grains troy. This is 120 engines to the ounce, 1920 to the pound, and 3,840,000 to the ton. The horse-power is 1-498,000 part of a horse-power, and the speed is six thousand revolutions a minute. The vibrating piston rod when running at this speed emits a sound like that produced by a mosquito. The bore of the cylinder is 3-100 of an inch; the stroke is 1-32 of an inch. The cylinder and piston rod, shaft and crank are of steel. The engine bed and stand are of gold. The balance wheel, which has a steel center and arms, with gold rim, weighs one grain, and measures 3.16 of an inch in diameter. The shaft runs in hardened and ground steel bearings fitted to the gold bed.

Seventeen pieces were used in making the engine, which is mounted on an ebony stand, inside of which are brass connections, which convey the compressed air used to operate it to the hollow base of the engine. It was exhibited by request before the Canadian Institute in Toronto recently. When running no motion is visible to the unaided eye, but by means of magnifying glasses and lantern slides, which showed the

construction, an examination was made, and the opinion freely expressed that the engine is the fastest of its size on earth. The calculations of both speed and horse-power were made by Prof. C. A. Chant of the Toronto University.

The earldom of Airth, which has been dormant for more than 200 years, is disputed by two claimants from America. One is a former operator in Wall street, Mr. Barclay Allardice, now Mayor of Lostwithiel, Cornwall, and the other is a Canadian, George Marshall Graham, who is related to the Duke of Richmond and to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Premier. Mr. Allardice's claim, which will be heard by the committee of the House of Lords, concerns his alleged descent from Robert II. of Scotland, from whom also descended the Stuart Kings of England, as well as the present King. Mr. Allardice claims that his descent from the early Scotch King is really more direct than that of the royal Stuarts, who are the descendants of Robert III., a natural son, while he is descended from David, first Earl of Strathearn, King Robert's eldest legitimate son.

#### COOK'S TOURIST AGENCY IN NEW QUARTERS.

The local agency for Thos. Cook & Sons is now located on the ground floor of the James Flood Building, on Powell street, near Market, San Francisco. The agency has done a greatly increased business since the fire, necessitating this move to more commodious and central quarters.



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It's a part that's too funny by half.  
Before my ambition had fallen to zero,  
I used to aspire to the role of the hero—  
But that only made people laugh.  
As Hamlet or Romeo, I must confess,  
I was not what you'd call a decided success;  
I played them as no one had played them before—  
In fact, my idea of them made people roar  
With laughter that is. Then my ardour grew cool—  
I found I was really cut out for a fool,  
And that's why I'm playing the fool.

As a bungler or fool I am quite a success,  
My existence is merely a joke.  
For being myself I get plenty of money—  
They laugh when I really don't mean to be funny;  
It's nice to amuse the good folk.  
I once played the lover with all my heart,  
But no fool has a right to attempt such a part.  
The words that I whispered were misunderstood,  
My heroine laughed at me—what is the good?  
Laugh on you good folk! I am one of your tools!  
Some hearts must be broken, and why not a fool's?  
I still go on playing the fool.

F. CLIFFORD HARRIS.

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.**

A prominent New Yorker in an interview says: "In connection with the attacks on American business methods I have been asked if the English trader is as rotten in his methods and products as the American. To that question I answer "no."

If I were asked if the average American were as honest as the average Englishman, I should answer "yes." These answers may seem to contradict each other, but such is not the case.

When the consoler asked the bereaved husband if his late wife was reconciled to leaving this world, the bereaved husband replied, "She jolly well had to be."

So it is that the English trader jolly well has to be more honest than the American, otherwise he would spend most of his time in the jail. The absolute ruthlessness of the law in England prevents many from making more money than they do.

When a young man in New York constituted himself judge, jury and executioner in one flash of a pistol, and killed a useful man of genius without giving him a moment's warning or chance of defense, nothing was more astounding to a resident of England than to read the confident predictions of the slayer's friends that he had money enough to keep the electrical chair empty.

You may place a murderer in the Tombs of New York, but that does not mean he shall be placed in the tomb. In England his fate would be certain, and the person who hinted that all the money in the world could have an influence one way or another on the verdict would be considered as a madman.

An Englishman has a deep and abiding respect for the law. This respect is part of his nature, yet it is not at all abject, and, if the occasion in his opinion is great enough, he shows no hesitation in becoming, for the time being, a law-breaker, but in doing so he makes no effort to escape the penalty.

THE battleship "Britannia" is the first warship to be fitted with steam superheaters, and the analysis of the results of her trials is interesting, as it reflects light on the economy of the system. Six of the boilers in the "Britannia" had superheaters in the uptake, and as this number was equal to drive the engines at one-fifth of their power, it was decided to run two trials, each of thirty hours' duration, the one with ordinary steam and the other with the steam superheated to the extent of 90 deg. F. The result was to reduce the coal consumption by about 15 per cent, and to reduce also the temperature of the gases escaping from the funnel by 50 degrees.

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**WHITELEY'S REMARKABLE RISE.**

William Whiteley, known as "the Universal Provider," who established a great department store in Westbourne Grove, the first of its kind in London, was shot dead January 24th in his store by a man who afterward attempted to commit suicide. The murderer claimed to be Whiteley's son, but he was declared a stranger by the Whiteley family.

In 1851 Whiteley went from Yorkshire to London with £10, his sole wealth. He worked a while in a store, saved his money and borrowed enough from friends to make his total capital £700; entered business in Westbourne Grove in 1864. His only employes then were two girl assistants and an errand boy. The store has grown enormously, and now William Whiteley, Ltd., has a capital of more than £1,000,000. Over 10,000 employes are required for his vast business. Whiteley's store is one of the show places of London. It is known to thousands of American tourists and untold thousands on the continent. Whiteley sought to supply all the demands of the public, no matter how diverse or extraordinary. He covered all wants from furnishing medical attendance at birth to supplying funeral necessities at death.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**J. F., VANCOUVER, B. C.**—It was in 1857, Lady—then Miss—Burdett-Coutts founded, at a cost of £50,000, the Bishopric of British Columbia, and provided a fund for endowing churches and clergy in that Colony. Ten years previously she had also endowed out of her own purse the Bishoprics of Cape Town and Adelaide. Although in her charities, properly so called, Lady Burdett-Coutts knew no distinction of creed or sect, she was herself a loyal and very beneficent daughter of the Church of England.

**C. E. H., SEATTLE, WASH.**—You are probably correct in believing that the present City of London—in its broader signification—is the largest city known to the world either in ancient or modern historic times. But though this may be the fact so far as population is concerned we do not think it is in any other sense. Our own opinion is that never before or since has the earth seen a city equal to Babylon, the metropolis of the kingdom of the same name. The size of its population is a matter of dispute among ancient writers, but the size of the city itself is well known. It had 225 square miles of enclosed surface. It was laid out in a perfect square sixty miles in circumference; surrounded by a wall three hundred and fifty feet high and eighty-seven feet thick, with a moat around this of equal cubic capacity, with the wall itself; divided into 676 squares, each  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles in circumference, by its 50 streets, each 150 feet in width and 15 miles in length, crossing each other at right angles, every one of them straight and level. Luxuriant pleasure grounds and gardens, interspersed with magnificent dwellings,—this city, with its 60 miles of moat, its 60 miles of outer wall, its 30 miles of river wall through its center, its 150 gates of solid brass, its hanging gardens, rising terrace above terrace, till they equaled in height the walls themselves, its temple of the Sun, three miles in circumference, its two royal residences, one three and a half, and the other eight miles in circumference with its subterranean tunnel under the River Euphrates connecting these two palaces, its perfect arrangement for convenience, ornament, and defense, and its unlimited resources make it such a city that the earth never before saw its like and never since has seen its equal.

**J. McW. G., MODESTO.**—It is impossible to accede to your request regarding an article on "What led to the trouble between France and the Pope." The subject is too vast and does not lie within the scope of this paper. But it is certainly a matter for consideration that the Roman Catholic countries of Spain, Italy and France are all at logger heads with the Pope as head of the Roman Church. No doubt the fundamental arrogant claims of the Papacy are at the root of the trouble. Remembering the command of the Deity: "Thou shalt have none other God but Me," what but blasphemy can it be for any human being to possess such self-accepted titles as: "Our Lord God the Pope," "Another God upon earth," "King of the World," "King of Kings and Lord of lords," "Vicerent of the Son of God," etc. You are mistaken in supposing that it is only a Republican Government of France that objects to the Papal claims. Many of the Kings of

France were far from upholding such claims. The Fourth Philip in 1302 wrote to the belligerent Pope Boniface VIII, who claimed his obedience in all things: "Know thou that in State matters we are subject neither to you nor any other person." Even the saintly Louis IX, one of the gentlest and noblest of the sons of men, he who builded in pure faith for the Crown of Thorns the beautiful Sainte Chapelle of Paris, was firm in his resistance to ecclesiastical arbitrariness. When importuned by certain bishops (who complained Christianity was going to the dogs) for help from the secular arm to support the clerical, the King replied: "Yes, if you will give me the particulars of each case that I may judge if your sentence be just." Needless to state the clericals objected to this and urged their own ecclesiastical courts, but the King was inflexible, and they remained unsatisfied.

We do not believe, were the majority of the people of France in favor of retaining the Roman church as the State church, that the Government could legislate against it.

E. R. E.

**CONDITIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL.**

Mr. Thomas Coulter, J. P., ex-Mayor of Kokstad, East Griguland, was a guest at the reunion dinner recently given by the British and American Union of this city. In a short address he gave an interesting outline of conditions in South Africa. He first read a letter which had just been received by him from a correspondent at Johannesburg, in which the writer took the view that the Transvaal was facing a period of depression, due to "over-doing" of things, particularly in the mining industry. Mr. Coulter proceeded to comment upon this letter as follows:

"From the foregoing it may be gathered that politically, commercially and socially conditions are in a perilous state in the Transvaal, and I fully agree with my correspondent, that it will tax every effort on the part of the public men of the Transvaal, be they British or Boer, to pull out in a way best calculated to advance the permanent and material prosperity of that colony. But the Transvaal is not the whole of South Africa, although there is a strong tendency on the part of Transvaalers to so regard their colony. This tendency may be gathered from the sentence in the above letter: 'Seeing that they (the mines) virtually support the whole of South Africa.'

"Indirectly this may be correct, as it is impossible to deny that since the development of the mining industry there has been an enormous impetus given to every organized industry throughout South Africa. The influx of capital, the impetus to agricultural and stock farming, the remarkable activity in railway construction, the growth in the shipping trade, and the consequent increase in the revenues of the colonies may all be regarded as the natural outcome of the mining enterprise of the Transvaal. But in admitting that, it must be recognized that were the mining industry blotted out of the history of South Africa during the current year there would yet remain an enormous country, with vast potentialities; a country which sooner or later will take its place as 'a daughter in her mother's house, but mistress in her own.'

"When the Federation of the South African Colonies becomes a fait accompli, and a common policy in respect to railways, education, customs, the great native question, and cognate matters becomes of federal importance, demanding and receiving the very best that colonial statesmen can give towards the solution of these problems, then it will be realized by the mother country and the sister colonies that another great colonial state has arisen, to take her place in the history of the world."

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# BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNION.

Members of the British and American Union and friends partook of dinner together on the evening of January 25th at the Pot Roast Cafe, 925 Market street, San Francisco. It was the first gathering, of a general nature, since the great calamity of April last, and it did everybody good to see the old faces once again. Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn presided.

After a most excellent dinner, chairman D'Evelyn stated the purpose of the meeting, and in the course of his remarks made the following observations:

"Our surroundings are changed, even our very lives are modified; we are in a transient stage, and it will take time to re-establish the even tenor of the way that marked our lives prior to April 18th. In the animal kingdom there is no greater evidence of vigorous life than the rapid and complete adaption to environment; the species demonstrating this quality becomes the dominant one and evolves a new growth which wins it supremacy and repetition. That the future of this association must be modified is a self-evident fact, and it is to that end I, as president, invite your fullest consideration and co-operation. I cannot entertain the belief that any kinsman of that blood which fights its battles o'er again is contemplating sitting down, unwept, unhonored and unheeded amidst the debris of his hopes and fears. Have we not as partakers, with our fellow citizens, in the common baptism of fire, become in very truth more closely related, family members, life partners for better or for worse, but loyalists ever to the Phoenix Queen, whose throne shall yet be upraised, majestic and triumphant, made beautiful by the sunset glories of the Western sea.

"The B. & A. U. must become a greater motive factor in the future of San Francisco than it has been in the past. We are not dead. Is it not a pertinent fact that even last November, when homeless, roofless and hatless, our influence won the issue in more than one of those precincts, where right was struggling for its existence. Don't think I am urging a departure from the preamble of our Constitution, nor desirous in the leastwise to lower the attributes our standard advocates. On the contrary, I am fully persuaded that ere long, the powers that "pervert," whether in city, Senate, State or Republic, unless in sheer wantonness they hesitate not to sacrifice upon their polluted altars, even the very last instincts of humanity, their threadbare attributes of civilization, they must perforce return to the dictates of law, order and self-respect, the essence of being of that potency which cradled the Anglo-Saxon to a broader and fuller manhood in the British-American.

"This association has 95,000 kinsmen in the State of California; let them learn to think cor-relatively, and apart from creed, clan or party, give their support to and stand alongside all men whose efforts tend to encourage the growth of manhood, the development of humanity, and to establish harmony until in our own home land at least, civic life is a manly thing—and the higher self, so long submerged, is again the birthmark of a man—which, even in citizenship, ought to be the noblest work of God."

There being no formal program, expressions from those present were invited. Mr. Thomas Coulter, a distinguished visitor from South Africa, who was present as the guest of President D'Evelyn (the two having been comrades in arms years ago in Africa) rose to his feet and paid a tribute to the courage of San Franciscans in dealing with the colossal problem of rebuilding their wrecked city; following this with a brief survey of South African problems which we print in part on another page. The address was well received.

Impromptu speeches were also delivered by F. D. Brandon, T. C. West, Thomas Bradbury, H. B. Lister, S. P. Holden, J. Willway Treadwell and Taliesin Evans, the latter devoting his remarks in favor of the consolidation of the bay cities as a means of organizing one economical and harmonious municipal government, and urging the union to exert its influence to that end in order to facilitate the rehabilitation of the metropolis.

In the matter of the future of the British and American Union the consensus of opinion was that the work should be continued, if anything on more active lines than in the past. The speakers foresaw a great destiny before it.

Mr. J. H. Coates was thanked for his patriotic interest in decorating the head of the table with a stand of British and American flags and shields. The flags were, at the close of the ceremonies, presented to the distinguished visitor from South Africa, to take home with him as a little reminder of an evening spent with the British and American Union of San Francisco.

## THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

A dramatic recital by Madame Nellie Holbrook Blinn was given January 17th at the Woman's Auxiliary to the British American Union. Madame Blinn gave two or three

Shakespearean numbers which were greatly appreciated by the audience. Her fine dramatic powers showing to much advantage in the tragic dialogue between Hamlet and his mother. Mrs. Blinn also gave short quotations from "The Merchant of Venice," and also by special request, "High Noon," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Miss Dorothy Macdonald opened the afternoon's program with well rendered piano selections. This little girl is a very clever and vivacious performer, and is, as is easily seen, an artiste in the true sense of the word. Many distinguished guests from other clubs and San Francisco organizations were present to help make the afternoon a pronounced social success. Tea was served.

The next social meeting will take place the third Thursday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. in February, at Calvary Church, Fillmore and Jackson streets. The business meeting occurred the first Thursday in the month.

## AT A CHRISTENING.

From the wise and prudent sealed  
Wonders of nativity  
Unto dawning eyes revealed  
All shall unremembered be  
Soon as childhood learns to frame  
First of miracles—a name.  
But the kingdom still divine  
Need not pass with years away;  
When white hairs with dark entwine  
And the world is growing grey,  
We may dwell in realms immense,  
Birthright of our innocence.  
There is nothing so supreme  
As the word which comes to youth  
That our life is no vain dream  
And its ways are built on truth,  
Leading after heroes gone  
Ever upward—ever on.  
Childhood holds that wisdom sure;  
Youth sees first its inner light;  
Manhood, stronger to endure,  
Should behold it still more bright;  
Age must, with unflinching breath,  
Keep it faithful unto death.  
Men have taught and still do teach  
That we pass from mortal strife  
Out of sight and out of reach  
Of the laws that bring to life;  
Well for such—were life a dream!  
Things are more than what they seem.  
Hear the mighty sentence hurled  
At men's vain philosophy:  
"In the world—not of the world—  
Little children shall ye be."  
And "no man the kingdom sees  
Till he turn and be like these."

PERCY VINCENT DONOVAN.  
January, 1907.

## CELEBRATION OF BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

The St. Andrews Society of San Francisco observed the 148th anniversary of the birth of Scotland's immortal poet, with appropriate literary and musical exercises on the evening of January 25th, at Lyric Hall. The Scottish colony turned out in full force, despite the bad weather, and an evening of rare profit was enjoyed. Prof. H. M. Stephens of the University of California delivered the eulogy of Burns, making a splendid address. Musical gems composed by the great poet were given by Mrs. Gillogley, Miss M. Cumming, Frank Howden, A. Wyllie and Alex. Smith. Scottish dances also were a pleasing feature.

In Oakland on the same night, under the auspices of Clan Macdonald, Order of Scottish Clans, a celebration was held at the Piedmont Clubhouse, a fine banquet preceding the speechmaking. The chief address was given by Mr. Austin Lewis, who in a most eloquent way showed wherein the relation of Burns to Scotland is closer than that of any other poet with any other people, Burns expressing the point of view, the sorrows and the feeling of his countrymen with truth and sympathy.

Besides the address given by the chairman, James Rattray, there were solos by Miss Jean Geckie, and Robert Howden, the latter bringing down the house with his splendid rendition of "Burns and Scotland Yet". The celebration concluded with a ball.

Handsome decorations make an attractive setting for the festivities. In the audience, the St. Andrew's Society of Oakland was well represented.

## CALEDONIAN CLUB.

At the last regular meeting of the Club, Chief D. D. Mac Rae announced his selection of standing committees for the year. The Games Committee, one of the most important, is made up as follows: D. D. MacRae, James A. Macdonald, F. F. Finlay, Charles Macdonald, J. W. Cameron, J. H. Duncan, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, A. M. Macpherson, R. Gratto, William Mitchell, Charles MacPhee, L. Morrison, J. M. Duncan, H. MacGilvary, Peter McIntyre, Allan McKinnon, Samuel MacGregor, J. Reid, W. P. Grant and William Urquart.

After many years of faithful and effective service Jas. H. Duncan resigned from the office of Third Chieftain and Recorder at the recent business meeting, and Charles Macdonald was elected to the vacancy. Clansman Macdonald is one of the Club's young and energetic workers, and while a high standard has been established by the retiring recorder the incumbent will without doubt succeed in maintaining the traditions of the office. It will be remembered that he was the winner of the first prize in the McGilvary essay contest last year.

## SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club is arranging its program for the year, which will embrace many attractive social and athletic affairs of great interest to Scottish folks and the public in general. The names of the committees which will have charge of the several events will be given out shortly.

A very pleasant social evening was enjoyed by the members on Saturday evening, January 26th, it being the first "smoker" of the year. A good program was tendered, and refreshments were served.

## FRESNO BRITONS CELEBRATE BURNS.

The British residents of Fresno and vicinity celebrated the Burns anniversary with an entertainment and supper on January 25th. The proceedings were under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society of Fresno, but in the gathering were representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom and also many Americans. Such prominent men as Dr. Peter Manson, Hector Burness, George P. Beveridge, and H. H. Alexander, took an active part and did much for the enjoyment of the guests.

Miss Belle Ritchie was in excellent voice, and her "Jack o' Hazeldean," "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and "Mary of Argyll" were greatly enjoyed and repeatedly encored. Attorney Sutherland, George P. Beveridge, Hector and John Burness and Adam Baird sang solos that were heartily appreciated. W. L. Shirreff made a hit with his whistling and singing, and Mrs. Spence was warmly applauded for her piano solo of Scotch airs. The accompanists were Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Baird, Miss Young and William Spence.

Piper Gordon of Hanford, arrived late but he was a welcome visitor when he did come. His selections on the pipes of reels, strathspeys and Highland dancing gave his countrymen great pleasure.

More than 200 guests enjoyed the affair. We are glad to note that the Fresno Scots do not forget the land of their birth, and are willing to let the world know that they love it still, though loyal Californians. It seems to us that if the English people, of whom there is a goodly number in Fresno, would form a similar society, or organize a lodge of the Sons of St. George, it would be a mutual benefit to themselves and the community, in both a social and business way.

## CLAN FRASER CELEBRATES.

Clan Fraser No. 78, O. S. C., in a splendid entertainment and re-union held at New Era Hall, San Francisco, fittingly celebrated the 148th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns.

Clan Fraser's functions had a wide fame for excellence before the fire, and the new reputation the Clan is building up promises to be not a whit less creditable. The affair on January 26th was as successful as could possibly be.

The members and their friends packed the hall to its utmost capacity, demonstrating the veneration in which the great poet is held. Chief David Mowatt delivered the eulogy on Burns.

"Burns," he said, "was a Lowlander, and we are Highlanders, but it took his genius to settle the differences of the warring clans. It is fitting that we should, on the anniversary of his birthday, commemorate this great man."

To the inspiring notes of the pipers, Miss Lizzie Ferguson and Adam Ross went through the intricate mazes of the Highland dances. Scottish airs were played by Miss Anna Baille, Mrs. Copland, Miss Anna King, D. M. Lees and Mr. Middleton. "Tam O'Shanter" was very creditably read by Alexander Smith. Dancing concluded the evening's entertainment.

## BURNS CELEBRATION AT SAN MATEO.

The new Caledonian Club in process of organization at San Mateo celebrated the birth of Robert Burns by giving an entertainment and dance at Odd Fellows' Hall in San Mateo.

"I say, mamma," asked little Tommy, "do fairy tales always begin with 'Once upon a time?'" "No, dear, not always," replied mamma; "they sometimes begin with 'My love, I have been detained at the office tonight.'"—Glasgow News.



### SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The 21st Anniversary of Burnaby Lodge was celebrated on the 19th of January, and a large number of members and friends gathered at New Era Hall to celebrate the "birthday".

The souvenir programs distributed to all present were worthy of the occasion and contained interesting sketches of Colonel Fred Burnaby and also of the founding of the lodge.

A pleasing program was enjoyed, after which the floor was cleared for dancing.

The program was as follows:  
Remarks by the Chairman, Bro. Edward Oliver;  
Song, ..... Mrs. Ingeborg Larsen;  
Song, ..... Mr. T. Nowlan;  
Comic Song, ..... Bro. T. Cossens  
Oration, ..... Bro. Austin Lewis  
Bass Solo, ..... Mr. R. W. Jones  
Contralto Solo, ..... Miss Camilla Southard  
Comic Song, ..... Mr. Fred Everett

The lodge is now domiciled in its new home, Ben Hur Hall, Polita Bldg., 3265 16th St., San Francisco.

The house-warming party took place on Feb. 2nd, and was a howling success.

The social committee had spared neither time nor expense in providing for our guests and its success is due largely to this energetic committee. The program presented was enthusiastically received by the large audience present. The boys were not slow in fishing for applications for membership and as a result several were laid on the secretary's desk.

The program was as follows:  
Piano Solo, ..... Mr. T. Nowlan  
Song, ..... Bro. Jose  
Recitation, ..... Bro. West  
Comic Songs, ..... Bro. Tom Cossens  
Remarks, ..... Bro. Bert Grant  
Stories, (ancient and modern) were told by Capt. Leale, Bro. Jack, Bro. May and Bro. Wood.

Songs were also contributed by Bros. Jones, Allison, Woodhouse, Burrows, Finlayson, Nowlan, Plowman, Potter and Mr. Adley.

During the evening Bro. Wood on behalf of Bro. George Wale, presented the lodge with a large handsomely framed picture of Colonel Burnaby.

The gift was cordially acknowledged by the Worthy President.

P. C. WOODHOUSE.

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Albion Lodge, Oakland, has made a very successful opening of the term, under the able presidency of James Carter, a number of candidates having been initiated. The social committee, too, has been quite active. Never has the lodge conducted a more pleasing social than that of January 30th, when a "Ladies Night" was given. The program consisted mainly of music, and it was of the highest order. A number of strangers who were present were so attracted by the excellence of the program, and the general spirit of comradeship which prevailed, that they not only declared their intention to join the brotherhood, but to act as missionaries in making known the virtues of the Sons of St. George to the hundreds of Englishmen here who are newly arrived since the fire. Thus does it pay to ever do our best!

This week the association footballers give their annual high jinks at Albion Lodge, and preparations are being made for a big time. The ladies will not be present on this occasion, but the drawback of their absence will be made up for by other things which Englishmen appreciate—cold bottles, for instance. There will be some singing and short speeches, and also something funny which is being kept secret.

H. M. Consul-General has been invited.

\*\*\*

Pickwick Lodge, San Francisco, has already this month added ten new names to its membership roll, and has a number of new applications on file. The lodge has been fortunate also in having had but little sickness among its members, so that the funds are accumulating nicely.

At a recent meeting brother H. J. Ford, on behalf of the lodge, presented past president W. Cheetham, with a handsome gold badge of his office, the recipient responding in a few well chosen words.

The many friends of brother Hugh Williamson will be sorry to learn that he has been quite ill for a month past with a serious throat affliction. At last report, however, he was improving.

### DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

The basket party given by Britannia Lodge last month was a success financially and socially, sister Hooper making a very good auctioneer. The past term on the whole has been prosperous, notwithstanding many difficulties and three deaths. The lodge greatly appreciates the noble work of sister J. Creba during her term as president.

On the 11th inst. Britannia will give a fancy dress party at St. George's Hall, an event which is bound to interest all members.

The following are the officers for Derby Lodge from December, 1906, to May, 1907: W. P. President, E. W. Stretch; W. President, Fred Hutchings; W. V. President, Wm. A. Andrews; W. Secretary, Fred Inganin; W. Treasurer, John Larkin; W. Messenger, Henry Smith; W. Chaplain, Harry E. Hollowell; W. I. Sentinel, Sydney Tompkins; Physician, E. T. Hosford; Trustee, Wm. H. Noy.

### ST. DAVID'S DAY CELEBRATION.

The Welsh people will give their annual banquet, in observance of St. David's Day, on the evening of March 1st, at Lyric Hall, San Francisco. The celebration will be under the auspices of the Cymrodorion Society, which is a guarantee in itself of a rousing good time.

A splendid literary and musical program has been prepared for the occasion. As this will be the first reunion of the Welsh folks since the calamity of April last, unusual interest is being taken in the event, and a large attendance is assured.

Reference to the advertisement of the affair on another page will give full particulars as to tickets, etc.

### THE THING TO DO.

Bishop Goodman was one day addressing a Sunday School when he said in a most impressive way: "And now, children, let me tell you a very sad fact. In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday School where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now, what should we all try and save up our money and do?"

And the class, as one voice, replied in ecstatic unison. "Go to Africa."

### SAYS BRITISH MERCHANTS ARE HONEST.

A recent dispatch from New York reads: "A tribute to the probity of British merchants was paid by General Appraiser Fischer in an opinion he handed down yesterday on a protest made against a decision by the Collector of Customs at this port regarding the duty to be paid on certain spear point fishhooks. In modifying the decision of the Collector as to the amount of duty to be paid General Appraiser Fischer says that much weight was given to the affidavits of the protestant's witnesses, 'as the declarations of British merchants are invariably accorded by the board.'"

### NOTES.

Will the correspondent who sent a note signed A. L. O. E. kindly disclose his identity to the British Californian, in order that he may be communicated with.

Mr. K. A. Millican, who for a number of years was connected with the Standard Bank, San Francisco, is now filling the position of Receiving Savings Teller at the Central Bank, Oakland. Mr. Millican has been with this institution six months, and has been promoted three times, with five increases of salary.

Subscribers are requested to kindly be prompt in the matter of making renewal payments, and to send in their money without waiting to be hunted up. Our collector's automobile has worn itself out chasing around after people who are never home. It is easy to send a dollar in currency; if that is not obtainable send postage stamps. But, of course, we prefer Money Orders.

If the "B. C." is worth having it is worth paying for, and if it is worth paying for it is worth going to a little over.

Charles D. Tregoning, the well-known Grass Valley inventor, has evolved a stamp die which undoubtedly will be immediately adopted by mining men, and which will revolutionize the milling of ores. The die is a great advance on any which have yet been produced, possessing features which are original and unique. The saving which it will effect in the cost of iron and steel in a large mill in a year will be considerable, and this fact will have as much to do with the popularity and use of the new die as any thing.

C. J. Periam, machinist and lock expert, has re-established his business close to the old site where he was burned out, viz: at 31 Merchant street, San Francisco. He has a big stock of second-hand safes.

### HOPE IF SCHMITZ REFORMS.

Thou mayest plainly see that such as the chief men of the state have been, such also has been the character of the state; and whatever change of manners took place in the former, the same always followed in the latter.—Cicero.

### ENGLISHMEN, ATTENTION!

ALBION LODGE, SONS OF ST. GEORGE, MEETS EVERY MONDAY, 8 P. M., AT CALIFORNIA HALL, CLAY STREET, NEAR ELEVENTH, OAKLAND. ALL ENGLISHMEN INVITED TO MEMBERSHIP.

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